

POLICE CAMPAIGN FOR BONE DRY CITY OUTLINED TO-DAY

11,000 Cops Expect Orders to Put All Saloons Out of Business.

DO NOT RELISH JOB Miller's Power of Removal Club Over Officials to Get Results.

BOOZE SELLERS GLOOMY

County Officials Will Take Part in Conference With Enright.

A method for the enforcement of prohibition in this city will be agreed on at the conference this morning in the office of Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, at which will be present city and county officials charged with the duty of bringing about real dry conditions here, as outlined in the Mulligan-Gage measure now awaiting Gov. Miller's signature.

There is every indication that the 11,000 uniformed members of the police force of this city, as well as the plainclothes men, will receive instructions to enforce rigidly the new measures which will become effective the moment they are approved by the Governor some 48 days hence.

Gov. Miller is vested with the power of removal if he finds on investigation that any officer or official has failed in his duty to enforce the new laws which were advocated by the Anti-Saloon League.

"The best way to bring about the repeal of certain laws is to enforce them rigidly," Gov. Miller was quoted as saying when the dry bills were being drawn for passage by the majority Republican Legislature.

Saloon Men Gloomy. The majority of saloonkeepers interviewed may think that if the police are going to take a hand in the effort to place the city in the bone dry column they will go out of business. Up to the present hour, however, they have been openly in most of the corner saloons in New York.

There are now more than 1,000 alleged liquor violation cases pending in the Federal courts of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and since nationwide prohibition went into effect approximately 2,000 cases have been disposed of here by these courts.

No police official could be found who would talk for publication on the proposed increased duties of the police, but this was not the case with the majority of patrolmen. The consensus expressed was that they did not relish the idea of becoming run hunters.

While Ernest R. Langley, chief Federal enforcement agent, had not been invited to attend the conference called by Commissioner Enright, he said his force would cooperate in every way with the police.

Since the Volstead act became operative on January 16, 1920, there have been many warrants issued in connection with its enforcement. There are now many cases pending here where thousands of dollars in profit have been made by liquor peddlers and others.

Government dry employees, including enforcement agents, inspectors and men and women clerks. Thus far the police have not been involved in this line of effort.

Provisions of Bills. The bills provide that all proceedings for the punishment of violations shall be prosecuted by indictment by the Grand Jury of the county in which the crime was committed and by trial in a court of record having jurisdiction.

Magistrates also have the power to issue warrants and can fine or discharge for lack of evidence. A magistrate before whom any person shall be brought shall immediately notify the District Attorney of the county in which the crime was committed.

Under the State laws it shall be the duty of every sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer, constable, State trooper or other peace officer immediately to exercise all powers and authority vested in him to apprehend, arrest, detain, bring before a court, or otherwise cause to be taken into custody any person who is found in violation of the laws of this State.

LITTLE OF SEIZED LIQUOR WILL GO BACK TO OWNERS

Only Supplies Taken Under Revenue Law to Be Restored, Says Kramer, Explaining Effect of Ruling of U. S. Court in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Little liquor will have to be returned to owners as a result of a recent ruling of the United States Circuit Court in South Carolina that the Volstead act supercedes in internal revenue laws in so far as they apply to intoxicating liquors.

The assertion was made in commenting upon the action in New York yesterday of Federal agents in halting a cargo of the ground that the ruling made seizures under the revenue laws illegal.

The great bulk of the liquor seized by the Government, Commissioner Kramer declared, was taken under the Volstead act while being transferred illegally, and this liquor would, of course, be unaffected by the new interpretation of the law.

He added that he did not know how much liquor may have been seized in various parts of the country under the revenue laws, but expressed the belief that it was not a considerable quantity in comparison with the total amount of liquor seized.

Return of some liquor would probably be necessary where it had been seized under the revenue laws. Mr. Kramer asserted, adding that while some of it may have been destroyed, large quantities are still awaiting determination of their status by the courts.

Mr. Kramer said he did not believe the South Carolina ruling would greatly interfere with prohibition enforcement. At present, he said, very little real liquor is being taken by Federal agents in raids. Most of the illegal liquors seized, he explained, were imported in conditions transported by bootleggers for sale as so-called established brands of liquor.

He said that it is most deplorable that a reputable physician cannot obtain enough whiskey for treatment of patients while bootleggers have been allowed to remove and sell millions of gallons of whiskey to saloons, speakeasies and other resorts. He asserted that the regulations limiting one pint within ten days to a patient are unconstitutional and a cruel joke.

"Who is best qualified to determine what the patient needs are, the cold inflexible law or the doctor at the bedside in his office? The issue is simply this—should the prohibition regulations be in the hands of a physician helping a patient whose particular illness may require, according to that physician's judgment, a pint or even more a day for a longer or shorter period?"

Dr. McCaskey sent Director O'Connor the following letter last night: "I write to ask you if it is possible for you to expedite my trial so that time may be saved. I am to show cause why my permit to prescribe liquor as a physician should not be revoked and cancelled."

DOCTOR FIGHTS FOR WHISKEY PERMITS

To Test in Court Also His Right to Give Patients All Liquor They Need.

The question of whether a physician may prescribe more than one pint of liquor within a period of ten days to a sick or dying patient, as now required by regulations of the national prohibition act, is to be tested in the Federal courts within a few days by Dr. Donald McCaskey of 24 West Fifty-ninth street.

In a letter last week to John F. Kramer, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, Dr. McCaskey admitted that he had technically violated the law by prescribing to several very sick patients more than the amount of liquor allowed, but said he did so to alleviate suffering.

For this infraction a new book of a hundred prescription blanks has been received by the physician from Charles R. O'Connor, State Director of Prohibition. Dr. McCaskey was served with a summons on Saturday to appear in the Federal District Court on April 1 to show cause why his permit to prescribe liquor as a physician should not be revoked.

The action was brought by Director O'Connor, through the Federal District Attorney's office, and is welcomed, according to Dr. McCaskey, by the medical profession of this city in making the action a test case, and if necessary, he said, he would carry it to the United States Supreme Court for a ruling.

"I have at present patients who are more or less seriously ill and need whiskey as a medicine," said Dr. McCaskey. "Under the regulations now carried out so arbitrarily by Mr. Kramer and Mr. O'Connor I cannot legally prescribe liquor in these cases. It certainly is a most ridiculous situation, but it seems that prohibition advocates must have their way whether a man dies or not for the want of whiskey as a medicine."

"I am told of the best of authority that millions of dollars worth of whiskey has been sold openly over bars in this city, which during the last year

Revillon Freres FOXES Natural and dyed, from our trading posts in the North FUR STORAGE Call 0360 Circle 5th Avenue at 53d Street, New York

McBRIDE'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE Good seats at only 50c advance above box office prices 1497 B'WAY PHONE 1100BRY

NOW MADISON SQ. GARDEN RINGLING BROS. BARNUM & BAILEY COMBINED CIRCUS

RIVOLI BROADWAY & 49TH ST. Bebe Daniels in "DUCKS AND DRAKES."

BARKER'S HIRSUTUS FOR THE HAIR USE FOR OVER 10 YEARS Girls! Girls!! Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

FISHING NEWS

REPORTS OF Weather Conditions Where Fish Are Running Sailing News Tides, Etc.

ON SPORT PAGES DAILY in THE NEW YORK HERALD Say "HERALD" to Your Newsdealer Each Morning!

AMUSEMENTS. THE WINTER GARDEN'S Greatest Laughing Hit PASSING SHOW

AMUSEMENTS. CASINO TO-NIGHT 8-30

AMUSEMENTS. SELWYN THEATRE'S NEW WEST 42d ST.

AMUSEMENTS. PRINCESS THEATRE 39 E. of B'way

AMUSEMENTS. BELMONT 48th St. & B'way

AMUSEMENTS. CENTURY THEATRE 63d St. and 5th Ave.

AMUSEMENTS. CENTURY THEATRE 63d St. and 5th Ave.